

where he has already collected, and consequently, he will again find the same species, if he goes there just about the same dates. Whereas, guided by the "Amateur des Papillons," he will set out without fear of false steps, of feeling his way, he will experience no difficulty in satisfying the inward pleasure of his life; he will be able to occupy himself solely in his dear studies, in a country new to him.

[I wish to thank my friend, Monsieur A. J. Mathieu, of Barclay's Bank, Ltd., (Foreign Branch), most cordially, for kindly reading through my translation. I would also point out that the various numbers quoted in the above article refer to points on the map, which may be consulted in Monsieur L. Lhomme's original articles, which are in the Library of the Entomological Society of London.

For those readers who wish to travel in this delightful district, I would recommend them to get either the Carte Routière du Ministère de l'Intérieur au 100,000

Carte 44 degrees by 18	} 3 maps.
Carte 15 degrees by 11	
Carte 44 degrees by 11	

or Carte de France à $\frac{1}{200000}$. Sheets 65 and 66. 2 maps.

Any of these are obtainable by ordering beforehand from either Edward Stanford, Ltd., 12, Long Acre, London, W.C., or from Hachette and Company, 18, King William Street, London, W.C.]

The Nomenclature of the European *Euchloë ausonia*, Hb. (= *belia*, auct. nec L.)

By Dr. ROGER VERITY,

I have pointed out in the *Ent. Rec.*, 1919, p. 143, that the two generations all authors talk of with such assurance are a myth; when they seem to exist, it is a case of "bipartite emergence." In Oberthür's *Ét. Léop. Comp.*, XVII., p. 48 (1920), G. Catherine confirms my views by a discussion of the facts observed by him at Dosches (Aube). I fully agree with Kirby (*Syn. Cat. Diurnal Lep.*, p. 506) and with Lord Rothschild (*Novitates Zool.*, XXI., p. 302) that the specific name should be *ausonia*, Hübner; that the latter's figures 582-3 ("type" from "Italy" in the coll. of Abate Mazzola of Vienna), should, however, represent a specimen of the high alpine race, as supposed by Butler and by those authors, I feel anything but certain. It must not be overlooked that it is a female and Hübner's own figure of female *marchandae* shows well how utterly it differs from it. I have never seen one like it from the Alps, whereas it is very similar indeed to some females of race *graeca*, Vrt., from the Balkans. A similar case extends into the N.E. of Italy (I possess it from the Piave); the female marked "male" by a misprint on plate, of *graeca* from the Crimea I have figured on pl. XLIX. of *Rhopal. Pal.*, fig. 16, is, for instance, a near approach to Hübner's on both surfaces; more specimens from the N.E. of Italy would probably settle this question. In the meantime, to my mind, one should on no account drop the name of *marchandae*, Hüb., = *simplonia*, Fr. for the race of the Western Alps, so well figured by the former, and one should note that *ausonia*, Hb., whether from high

altitudes or not, certainly belongs to the form of the early emergence, so that it is most astounding that Staudinger and others should have used it for the later one. Kirby very rightly divides the races of this species into two varieties: one from the "S.W. of Europe and Africa" and the other from the "South of Europe and Asia Minor." In *Rhop. Pal.* I grouped the minor races, which have since been described, in the same way. These groups meet just on the boundary of the Peninsular Italic subzone: on the northern watershed of the Apennines, in Emilia, one meets with the first, and on the southern watershed, in Tuscany, it abruptly changes to the second; the former, however, already shows in the early emergence signs of transition to the latter on the underside of the hindwings, by its very broad silvery-white spaces and by the strong mixture of yellow (see specimens from Modena in *Rhop. Pal.*, pl. XXXVI., fig. 31 and 32). This same form prevails also at Genoa, according to Rocci, who has named it *genuensis* (*Atti Soc. Ligustica Sc. Nat.*, 1920, N. 4, p. 5); thence, along Liguria, it gradually turns into *romana*, Calb., towards the east and into the entirely western form towards the west. Rocci has named the corresponding transitional form of the late emergence of Genoa, *maritima*. At S. Remo and Bordighera this species has already fully acquired the western features, and Turati has named *matutia* (*Nat. Sic.*, 1905, p. 28, pl. II., f. 7-12), the early emergence individual form, found frequently there, which exhibits those features to their highest degree. Turati was rather surprised when Rothschild made a local race of *matutia* and named the late emergence *turatii*, giving because it is unknown, however, no description of it, nor quoting, so that it remains a *nomen nudum*. To my knowledge from western Liguria and Piedmont, all through France and Spain, one meets more or less with the same race; its individual variations are certainly striking, but they seem to occur all over this vast area; *matutia*, for instance, is nothing but Ribbe's *alhambra* from "Granada, collected in April and May," and both these names apply to the individuals with very pointed wings and very dark undersides, found everywhere (see specimens from Digne and Bordeaux, figured in *Rhop. Pal.*, pl. XXXVI., together with "co-types" sent to me by their authors). It has thus been a slip of Rothschild to apply the name of *alhambra* to the late emergence of Southern Spain. Concerning the name which should be used for the widespread race of the west, mentioned above, one meets again with confusion. Rothschild states that Butler, in 1869, gave the name of *crameri* to a specimen of the early emergence form of this race, so this seems to be the oldest and the one to be used. Otherwise the next would be *esperi*, given by Kirby to Esper's figure 1 of pl. 94, and applied by Rothschild to the late emergence of the French race. Here, too, I must remark, I am unable to follow him, because Esper's figure represents most clearly a male of the early emergence; thus Rothschild's *nomen nudum* of *kirbyi*, proposed for the latter, falls before *crameri* and *esperi*, together with my name of *occidentalis*. The surprising result of all this, if I am not mistaken, is that the late emergence form of the west, usually known as *ausonia*, has to this day received no name except the *nomen nudum* of *turatii*, Roth. I think the rules on

nomenclature do not allow one to utilise a name in this condition*, so that I propose the new one of *ROTHSCHILDI*, mihi, taking as "types" the male of fig. 48 and the female of fig. 46, on Pl. XXXVI. of *Rhop. Pal.*, collected by C. Ribbe in the mountains of Granada, and sent to me with *alhambra*; they are quite similar to some French and Piedmontese specimens, whilst others from Granada differ considerably from the two figured, individual variation being broad everywhere. It is worthy of notice that wherever this species has been found at high altitudes (from 1,000m. upwards) in Peninsular Italy, it always belongs to the late emergence form.

I should, thus, summarise the races of *Euchloë ausonia*, Hb., from Europe, in the following way:—

Race *crameri*, Butler: I. emergence *crameri*, Butler = *esperii*, Kirby = *occidentalis*, Vrtv.; II. emergence *rothschildi*, Vrtv.—Spain, France, Piedmont and extreme W. of Liguria. (Forms *matutia*, Turati, and *alhambra*, Ribbe, are individual forms of *crameri*. The names of *kirbyi*, Roth., and *turatii*, Roth., are *nomina nuda*).

Race *genuensis*, Rocci; I. emergence *genuensis*, Rocci; II. emergence *maritima*, Rocci.—Central Liguria and Emilia.

Race *romana*, Calberla; I. emergence *romana*, Calb.; II. emergence *romanoides*, Vrtv.—Peninsular subzone of Italy.

Race *kruegeri*, Turati; I. emergence *kruegeri*, Turati; II. emergence *trinacriæ*, Turati.—Sicily and southern Calabria.

Race *ausonia*, Hüb.; I. emergence *ausonia* Hüb.; II. emergence unknown.—Presumably the N.E. of Italy.

Race *graeca* (Stgdr. in litt.) Vrtv.; I. emergence *graeca*, Vrtv.; II. emergence *maxima*, Vrtv.—Balkan zone and the Crimea.

Race *uralensis*, Bartel; I. emergence unknown; II. emergence *uralensis*, Bartel.—Ural Mts.

Race *marchandæ*, Hüb. = *simplonia*, Fr.—High altitudes in Western Alps and, according to Rothschild, in Eastern Pyrenées.

Race *oberthüri*, Vrtv.—Western Pyrenees.

Race *flavidior*, Wheeler, described in his *Butt. of Sicily*, p. 63, from the Rhone Valley, in the plain, I am not acquainted with, but its description sounds like an interesting race, intermediate between *marchandæ* and *romana* or *graeca*.

NOTES ON COLLECTING. etc.

WARWICKSHIRE RECORDS OF ICHNEUMONIDÆ (concluded).—This final list of records up to date includes the more interesting forms met with since 1921.—ICHNEUMONINÆ.—*Stenichneumon trilineatus*, Gm.—Stoke, 8.viii.23. *Cratichneumon fugitivus*, Gr.—Kenilworth, 3.vi.22, ♂. *C. albilarratus*, Gr.—Cathirons, 27.v.22, ♂, F. Pepper; Kenilworth, 3.v.23, ♂. *C. lanius*, Gr.—Coombe, 3.vi.22, ♂♂. *Melanichneumon saturatorius*, L.—Wolvey, 3.vii.21, ♂. *Barichneumon ridibundus*, Gr.—Stoke, 9.viii.22, ♂. *B. vestigator*, Wesm.—Stoke,

*Yes you can adopt a logonym and validate it—I have done it with Staudinger's Sale Lists.—J.H.D.